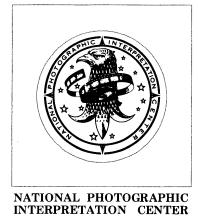
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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

USABLE DEPTH DIFFERENCES IN SS-18 ICBM LAUNCH SILOS, USSR

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USABLE DEPTH DIFFERENCES IN SS-18 ICBM LAUNCH SILOS, USSR

ABSTRACT

	1.	The SS-18 ICBM is being deployed in both new-start (built from scratch) type IIIF launch
$_{ m silos}$	and	d in converted type IIIF launch silos. The converted silos have
	less	s usable silo depth than the new-start silos. Usable silo depth is defined as the vertical dis-
tanc	e fro	om the bottom of the closed silo door to the top of the silo base.

- 2. The new-start type IIIF silo has a usable silo depth compared to the usable silo depth in the converted type IIIF silo. The SS-18 missile canister associated with the converted IIIF silo shorter than the canister associated with the new-start silos.
- 3. A silo depth difference has not been confirmed for the type IIIF launch silos at Tyuratam Missile/Space Test Center. However, type IIIF silos of different depths probably exist at Tyuratam because SS-18 canister sections of different lengths have been observed there.
 - 4. This report contains a location map, four annotated photographs, and a line drawing.

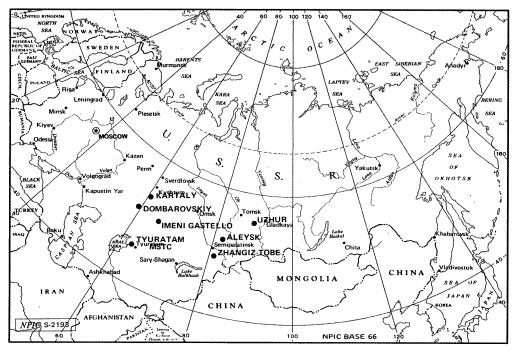
INTRODUCTION

- 5. Type IIIF launch silos for the SS-18 ICBM are being constructed at all six deployed SS-9 SSM complexes (Figure 1). As of May 1976, the construction involves 20 new-start silos and conversions at 12 launch groups.
- 6. Two of the ten type IIIF launch silos at Tyuratam Missile/Space Test Center SSM (TTMSTC; were converted from the type IIIC to the type IIIF silo configuration.

BASIC DESCRIPTION

Silo Construction

7. The type IIIF silo consists of a faced silo shaft, silo base, six silo wall segments, headworks base, headworks, a silo door housing, and a silo door. Previously, the silo wall in the converted silo was thought to be the same depth as that in the new-start silos.



EIGURE 1. LOCATIONS OF TYPE IIIF (SS-18) SILOS

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8. Photography indicates that the combined depth of the assembled silo wall segments in a	
converted silo in a new-start silo.	
9. Both silos, converted and new-start, use five high segments.	
However, a sixth segment in the converted silo is	:
in the new-start silo.	
10. This newly identified sixth wall segment for converted silos is assembled on the construction apron from prefabricated steel sections (Figure 2). The assembled segment has an inner steel	
liner Reinforcing bar	
(rebar) is attached to the outer surface of the liner, forming	
. An outer ring of rebar extends above the height of the steel	
liner and the rebar attached to it. This extension gives this segment an overall height	
11. After assembly, this sixth wall segment is attached to the top of the last	
segment prior to it being installed in the silo (Figure 2). In this position, this wall segment when installed is joined to the bottom of the headworks base. It is assumed that the	
tension of rebar sleeves into the bottom of the headworks base allowing the inner diameters of both	
components to be welded together.	
12. The sixth segment at new-start silos is handled the same way as the sixth segment at con-	•
verted silos (Figure 3). However, the rebar that extends above the steel liner height of this wall seg-	
ment is not as pronounced as that on the segment used in converted silos.	
13. Following the installation of the silo wall segments, the headworks base, headworks, silo	
door housing, and silo door are assembled and installed, in that order, in the silo on top of the wall	
segments. The size and configuration of these upper silo components appear to be identical for the	
two types of silos. When completed, the converted IIIF silo has an estimated usable silo depth of less than the estimated usable depth of the new-start	
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SS-18 Canister	<u> </u>
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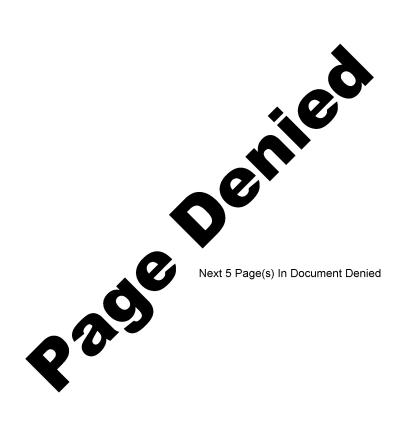
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